



Infection control and vaccination of gilts and sows in practice

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Photo: Danvet

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KEEPING YOUR PIGS AND BUSINESS HEALTHY

Agenda

Gilts

Vaccination

**Strategy for
the farm**

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Gilts in quarantine housing



The purpose of the herd's quarantine room is to prevent the transmission of infection to the herd with purchased gilts

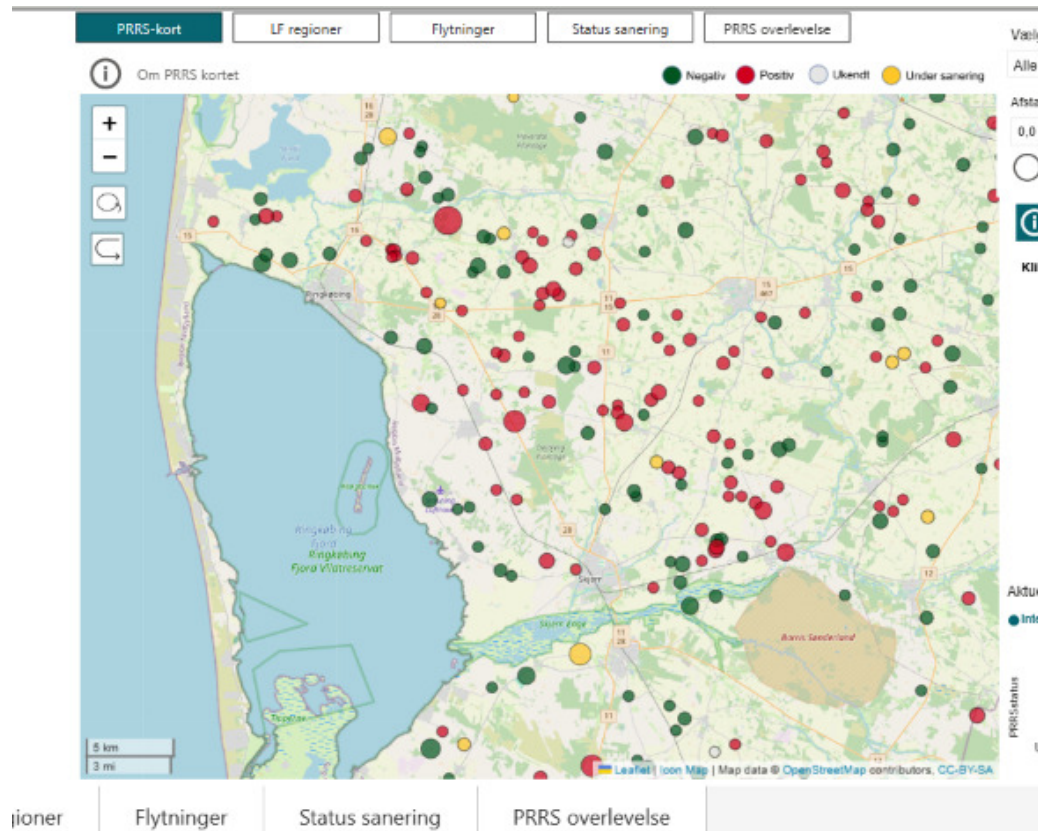


Purchased gilts are placed in the quarantine room upon receipt and quarantined for at least 6 weeks



If MLV PRRS vaccine is used for gilts, it is 12 weeks!

Where can the quarantine barn be placed?



External barn
5 km radius without pigs



Separate barn at sow property



Separate barn for growth pigs

Approved SPF quarantine

1

The quarantine barn must have a separate mucking out system (including slurry system)

2

The quarantine barn's ventilation system must be separate

3

Completely separate from the herd area

4

Access to the barn is from the outside through a separate anteroom

Infection control for the quarantine barn?



During the quarantine period, the area is an independent herd area, but with the same health status as the recipient herd



There is a 12-hour quarantine if there is a suspicion of new disease in the breeding farm



Passenger access to the quarantine barn with newly purchased gilts may only take place after washing hands and changing into quarantine room clothes and boots

Gilts vaccination, what should they have?



Glæser

Parvo virus

Rødsyge

Influenza pandemisk

Influenza classic

PCV-2

Danvet Research PCV-2 project

- **When the gilts have been vaccinated in the quarantine barn, there was less PCV-2 virus in the gilts in the mating department**



Photo: Danvet

Farm specific immunity



Blood tests and diagnostics provide knowledge of the herd's health status



PRRS1 and PRRS2 (REMEMBER the requirement for 12 weeks of quarantine)



Pneumonia (mycoplasma and APP)

Inspiration from PRRS eliminations, where the sow herd is closed for 28 weeks = 200 days

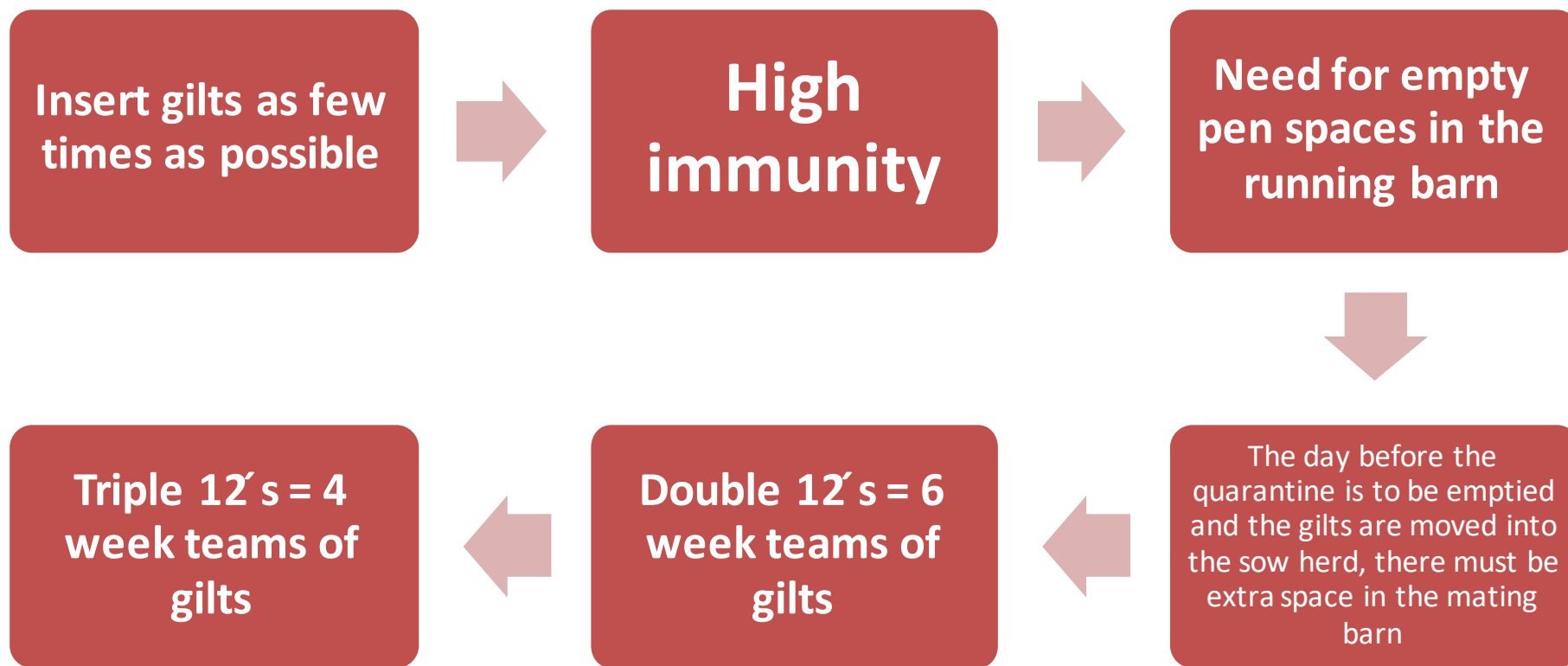


PIGS ARE **NOT** INTRODUCED FOR AT
LEAST 200 DAYS



FOCUS ON INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL
INFECTION CONTROL (MCREBEL)

Strategy for gilt flow provides infection control



Agenda

Vaccination

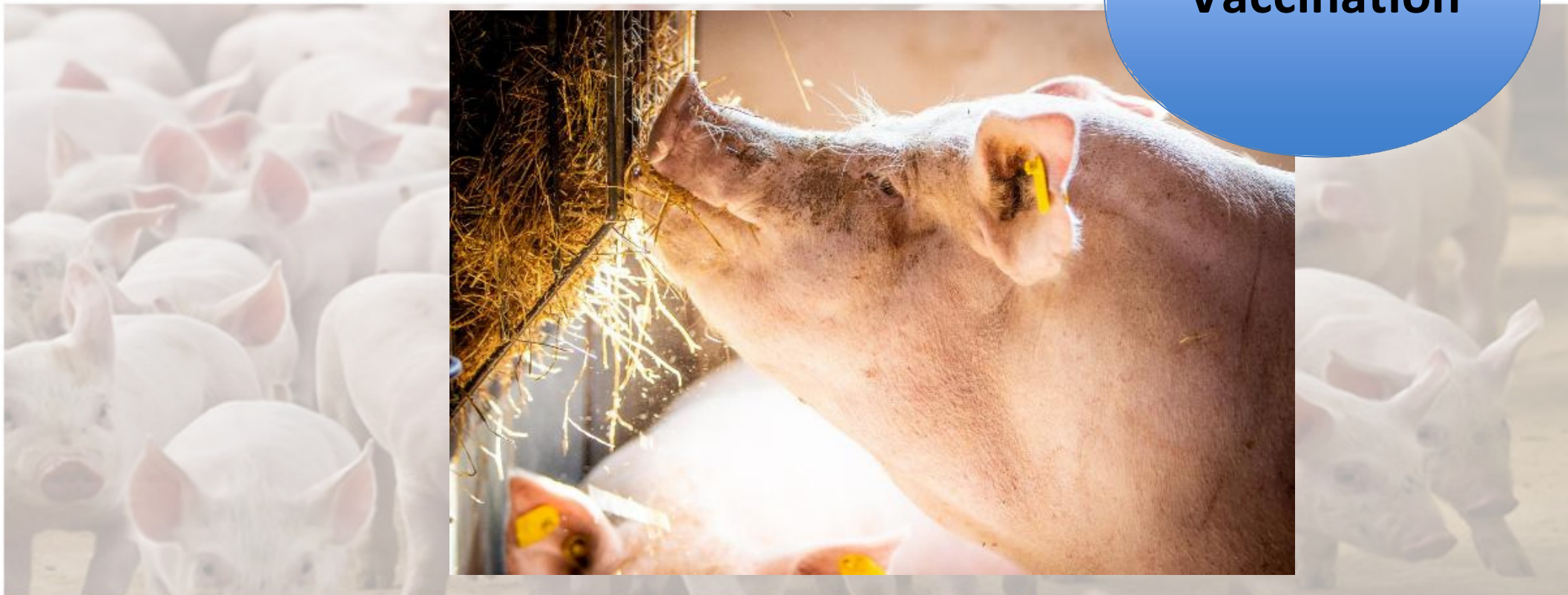


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Vaccination of sows in practice

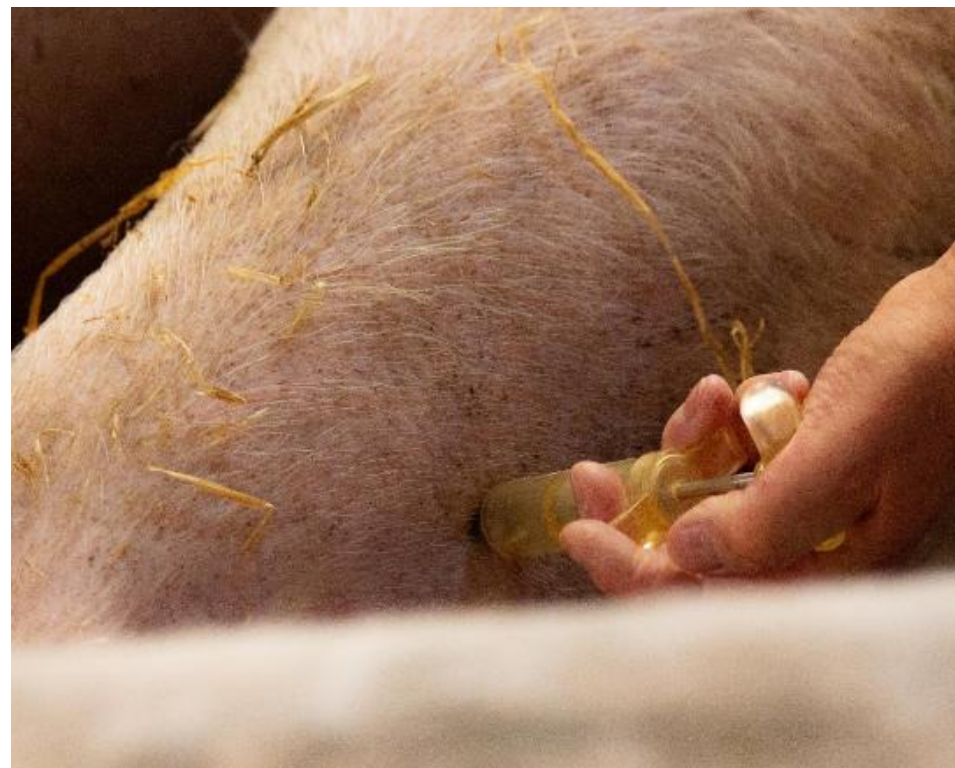
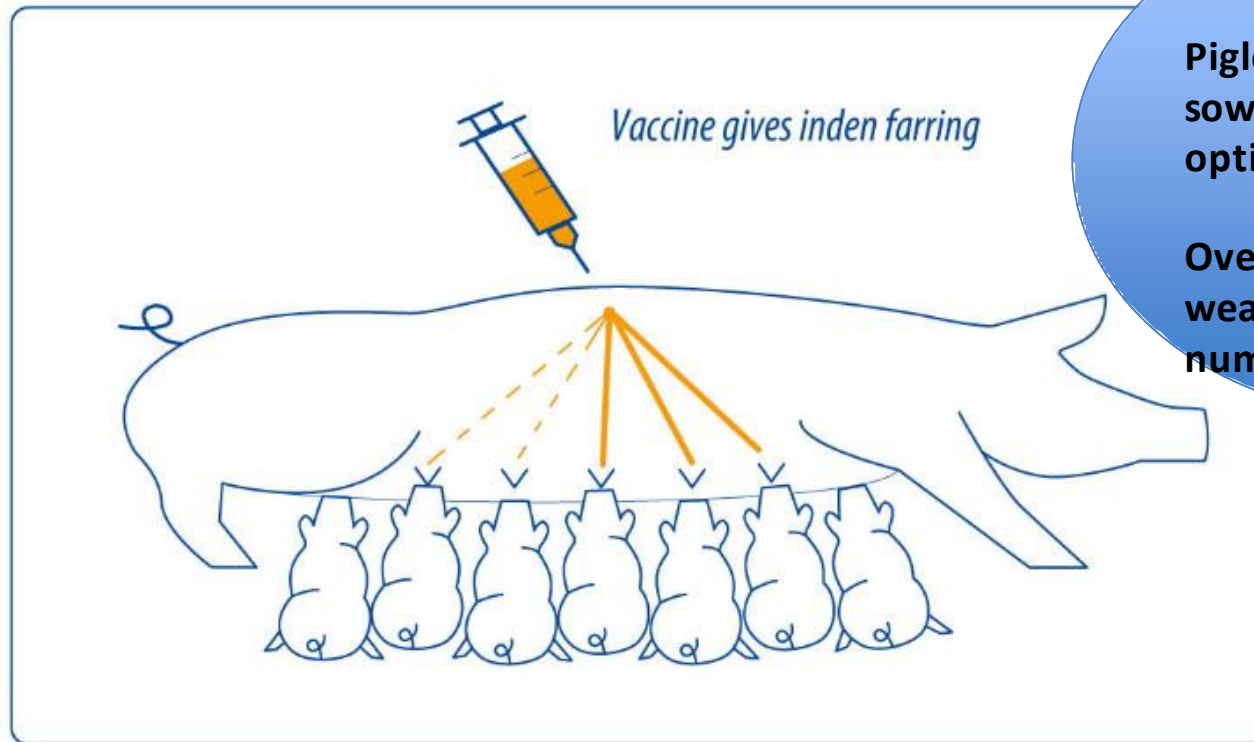


Photo: Danvet

Vaccination protects the sow and piglets



Piglet's diarrhoea = the sow does not milk optimally.

Overstanding sows after weaning and lower number of pigs

How many vaccines can we give?

- It is ok to give several vaccines on the same day, but they must be given in different places
- Hyological Sep '25
- Gregers Jungers



Photo: Ceva Animal Health A/S – Denmark and private photo

Increasing vaccine consumption

- YELLOW CARD 2026
 - Sows and piglets 3.2 ADD
 - Smågrise 13,8 ADD
 - Slagtesvin/polte 3,5 ADD



Photo: Danvet

Which vaccines should we use?



Parvo virus

Rødsyge

Glæser

Leptospirosis

Pasteurella / Bordetella

Piglet diarrhoea

Influenza

PCV-2 (PCV-3)

PRRS-1 and PRRS-2

Agenda



**Strategy for
the farm**

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BRONZE program

1000 sows, 44 farrowings per week = approx. DKK 126,000 per year

6 weeks before farrowing

- Neonatal diarrhea (clostridium + coli)

3 weeks before farrowing

- Neonatal diarrhea (clostridium + coli)
- Rødsyge + Parvo

SILVER program

44 experiences per week = approx. DKK 153,000 per year

6 weeks before
farrowing

- Glæsser
- Neonatal diarrhea

3 weeks before
farrowing

- Neonatal diarrhea (clostridium + coli)
- Rødsyge + Parvo
- Glæsser

GOLD program

(+ Clostridium type A + Rotavirus + autovaccine) approx. DKK 229,000 per year

6 weeks before
farrowing

- Neonatal diarrhea (clostridium + coli) + clostridium type A
- Glæsser
- Rotavirus
- Autovaccine (f.eks. Strep suis type 7 + non-hæm Coli + Bordetella)

3 weeks before
farrowing

- Neonatal diarrhea (clostridium + coli) + clostridium type A
- Rødsyge + Parvo
- Glæsser
- Rotavirus
- Autovaccine (f.eks. Strep suis type 7 + non-hæm Coli + Bordetella)

Farm specific details



- Parvo virus new types
 - Laboratory
 - PPV vaccine
- Leptospirosis
 - Special geographical areas
 - Laboratory
 - Rødsyge + PPV + Lepto
- PRRS1 or PRRS2
 - Control after infection
 - Blitz vaccination of all sows

Photo: Danvet

Blitz vaccination of sows



Influenza

PCV-2

Mycoplasma

APP pneumonia

Combi vaccines

- Rødsyge + Parvo
- Rødsyge + Parvo + Leptospirosis
- Rødsyge + Glæsser
- Clostridium type C + type A + Coli
- Autovaccines (4 bacteria)
- Bordetella + Pasteurella
- Follow SPC on vaccines
- Vaccines must not be mixed



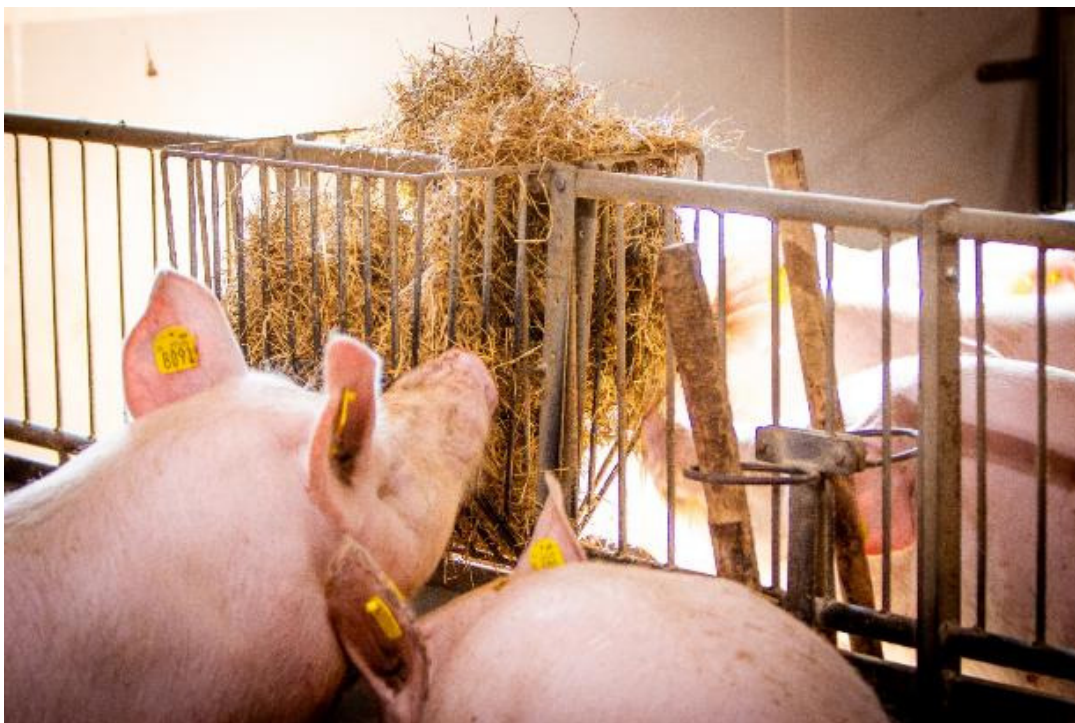
Photo: Ceva Animal Health A/S – Denmark

What is the sow age of the farm?

Replacement
percentage in
the herd?

High sow
mortality =
less immunity

Which vaccination programme do I choose?



- Diagnostik, diagnostik and diagnostik
- What are the ambitions of a herd owner?
- How many pigs do we expect to be able to save with one extra vaccination?
- Marginal price 192 kr. (1000 sows)
 - DKK 100,000 more in vaccines, then 521 pigs or 0.52 pigs per annual sow must be saved.
- What is the strategy?
- Can we optimize on gilt flow?

Photo: Danvet



Good
management
beats
EVERYTHING



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Thank you for your attention



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